

of 13 triangular spines, that commence just beyond the notch and extend to the postero-distal angle; these spines are strongly denticulated on the edge that faces posteriorly, and the denticulations become more numerous, and also the spines longer and more acuminate, toward the posterior angle. Parallel with this row is a row of simple setæ that extend for a short distance beyond the angle along the posterior border. In the Mt. Kosciusko specimens the palm is strongly convex, and, in addition to the row of simple setæ, instead of 13 denticulated teeth there are only 9 and these are of similar form, but not toothed. This character was constant in each of the specimens examined. Secondly, the terminal segment has the inferior margin fringed with 9 spinules (not 15 or 16 as mentioned by Chilton), which gradually increase in length hindwards, and all are more or less pectinated at the tips, with the exception of the last one, which is simple; also, in addition to these, there is distally a sub-marginal cluster of three little pectinated spinules. The uropoda are similar to Chilton's drawing, with the addition of having a very conspicuous long spine at about half-way along the upper margin of each ramus. In other respects of form they essentially agree.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW AUSTRALIAN BUTTERFLY *XENICA TASMANICA*.

BY GEO. LYELL, JNR.

(Read before the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria, 10th Sept., 1900.)

EXPANSE.—Male, 35 mm.; female, 37–38 mm. Face brownish-black; crown ferruginous. Palpi dark-ferruginous above, fuscous below. Antennæ ferruginous, club brownish-black, tipped with ferruginous. Thorax and abdomen brownish-black; legs reddish-ferruginous.

Wings.—*Upperside* rich brownish-black, with interrupted transverse bands of whitish-ochreous; basal fourth clothed with long hairs, greenish-black on primaries and fuscous on secondaries; cell at base and between bands black. *Primaries*.—First band from upper median vein at $\frac{1}{4}$ and not reaching vein 1 at $\frac{1}{2}$, dilated outwardly below cell, that portion within cell much broader in male than in female. Second band from upper median vein at $\frac{2}{6}$ to lower median at starting point of vein 3. Third band from costa at $\frac{3}{5}$ to vein 1 at $\frac{6}{7}$ of dorsum (hind margin), but interrupted at veins 4 and 2, and dilated outwardly between veins 2 and 3. Between third and fourth bands a transverse row of three white-centred black spots. Fourth band narrow, diminishing, interrupted at veins, from below costa at $\frac{8}{11}$ to just before vein 3.



XENICA TASMANICA, *Lyell*.

(Male, female, and underside.)

DEL E. A.

